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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10, 1873. NO. 104.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

DEATH OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

EVENT QUITE UNEXPECTED.

The Last Sacrament Not Administered.

Universal Sorrow in London.

Reception of the News in Paris.

Death of Napoleon III.—His Demise Sudden.

LONDON, January 9.—Louis Napoleon died at forty-five minutes past ten o'clock this morning. The following bulletin from the physicians who were with him during his last hours has been issued:

"Ex-Emperor Napoleon slept soundly last night—better than the preceding night. In the morning the physicians had a consultation, and decided to perform another operation upon him at noon to-day. At the time the consultation was held his pulse was strong and regular, at eighty-four beats to the minute. At twenty-five minutes past ten o'clock signs that he was sinking appeared. The action of the heart suddenly failed, and he died at forty-five minutes past ten o'clock."

LONDON, January 9, Evening.—The sudden death of ex-Emperor Napoleon took everybody at Chiselhurst as well as London by surprise. The Emperor's relatives, attendants and household, even the physicians, were all unprepared for it. The Emperor had passed a comparatively comfortable night, his strength seemed undiminished, and at a consultation early in the morning it was thought he could bear a third operation, which was determined upon. Before the operation was performed, however, the Prince Imperial was permitted to return to Woolwich to resume his studies. Dr. Gull went to London yesterday, and after the Emperor's personal friends, who had hastened to Chiselhurst at the first alarm, had returned to their homes.

There was no reason whatever to apprehend a fatal turn in his case up to nine A. M., when new and dangerous symptoms suddenly set in. The Emperor's vital forces seemed to leave him all at once, and he commenced to sink with alarming rapidity. A telegram was instantly dispatched to Woolwich for the Prince. Dr. Gull was summoned from London, and Father Goddard, the Emperor's spiritual adviser, was sent for. The greatest haste was made to administer the last sacrament of the church. The Emperor's private chaplain was also informed of the danger and started for Chiselhurst. All arrived before the Prince was not to see his father again alive. Dr. Gull and the clergymen just reached the park gates as the Emperor expired. The Empress, who had been most constant in her attendance, was at the bedside at the last hour. The medical advisers, Sir Henry Thompson and Dr. Corvisart, were also at the Emperor's old friend, Dr. Conneau, and several members of the household, were also present. Since the Emperor's death his residence at Chiselhurst has been strictly closed to all but the nearest friends and relations. The physicians state that death resulted from causes independent of the surgical operations to which the patient was subjected.

The event produces a deep impression in London, where the Emperor was always personally very popular. The evening journals publish long obituaries, with full expressions of mourning.

World Special.

LONDON, January 9.—The Empress Eugenie weeps continually and refuses consolation. Louis Prince Imperial, who arrived after his mother died, is prostrated with grief. The Emperor's death was caused by embolism. It was so sudden that the last sacraments were not administered, the priest arriving after all was over. The body will be interred at Chiselhurst until it can be removed to France. Universal sorrow prevails in London.

The News of Napoleon's Death in Paris.

PARIS, January 9.—Napoleon's death at the Emperor's death was received at a late hour this afternoon. It is not yet possible to estimate the effect here. The Imperialists, of course, are profoundly affected and appear to regard the event as a final blow to their hopes. The only evening journal which has an editorial on the subject is the *Moniteur*, which is an influential *finance organ*. It closes a brief article with the following tribute: "The disasters which have made shipwreck of the Empire will not cause to be forgotten the great services Napoleon has rendered to the nation. In re-establishing order and developing the prosperity of the country." None of the other evening papers had time to do more than print the announcement without comment.

The Case of Prince Napoleon.

PARIS, January 9.—Prince Napoleon's action against ex-Minister Ledru and the Prefect of Police for illegal expulsion from France, came up for a hearing to-day. After preliminary proceedings the further hearing of the case was postponed one week. The Prince was interdicted from pleading in person.

Freedom of the Press in Germany—Gen. Von Roon Pensioned—Explosion.

BERLIN, January 9.—In the Prussian Diet to-day an interpellation, signed by a large number of members, was introduced, asking the government by what authority of law public journals have been prosecuted for publishing the Papal allocution.

General Von Roon made a personal explanation. He had some time ago requested permission to retire from the Ministry solely because he wished to be released from the burdens of office, of which he had become weary, but by the speech of the Emperor he had withdrawn his application, and would continue to perform the duties of his department.

M. Rochefort Returns to Prison.

PARIS, January 9.—M. Rochefort will soon return to prison to serve out his term of sentence, his health having been partially restored by residence in the Pyrenees.

Bank of England Rate of Discount—Failure of a Silk Firm.

LONDON, January 9.—The rate of discount at the Bank of England has been reduced one-half per cent. It is now four and a half per cent.

The Drakeford Brothers, silk merchants of this city, have suspended payment. Their liabilities are five hundred thousand dollars.

English News Summary.

LONDON, January 9.—At a meeting of the Devonshire Chamber of Agriculture yesterday Sir Stafford Northcote made a speech in the course of which, while declining to discuss the merits of the Treaty of Washington, declared that he intended to support the government policy with regard to it. He urged the speedy payment of the damages awarded by the Geneva Board.

Disturbances are feared in South Wales, in consequence of the strike of the miners.

Fifty-nine fishermen of Yarmouth were drowned in a recent gale.

Edwin James has appealed to the courts against the decree by which he was expelled from the bar in 1861, while absent in America. He states that want of funds alone prevented him from making the application years ago.

The upper floors of the granary of the Lion Brewery, at Lambeth, fell to-day. The manager of the establishment, the clerks and other employees were buried in the ruins. The fire brigade is at work trying to rescue the victims of the disaster, but there is little hope that any of them will be saved.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

MADRID, January 9.—General Moriones has been appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in the North.

The Bilbao Cable Company have obtained a concession for constructing a special line of telegraph from Bilbao to Madrid, for transmission exclusively of cable dispatches.

Marine News.

BREST, January 9.—The steamship St. Laurent, from New York, has arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, January 9, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅞, and for account 92⅝. American securities—5-20s of '65, 93⅛; do of '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 89½; new 5s, 89⅛. The Bullion in the Bank of England increased £37,000. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on government securities is lower than the Bank rate of 5 per cent. The rate of discount for three months' bills in open market is ¼ per cent. lower than the Bank rate.

FRANKFORT, January 9.—United States bonds—5-20s of '62, 96¾.

PARIS, January 9.—Rentes 53 francs 82 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, January 9.—Cotton—Advancing tendency; middling upland 10⅛@10⅜d; middling Orleans 10⅜@10⅝d; sales 10,000 bales; of American 7,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales. Red winter wheat 12s@12s 2d. Flour 30s. Corn 29s. Pease 36s. Pork 94s. Lard 63s. Bacon 57s 6d. Cheese 64s. Cumberland middles 25s 6d; short rib middles 26s 6d.

ANTWERP, January 9.—Refined petroleum 52 francs.

The Enforcement Act Decided to be Constitutional.

WILMINGTON, DEL., January 9.—In the case of the United States against A. Given, collector of county taxes, who was convicted in the United States Circuit Court in October last for a violation of the second section of the enforcement act, in disqualifying colored voters by throwing their names off the assessment lists, Justices Strong and Bradley this morning rendered a decision overruling the motion for arrest of judgment—made by the defendant's counsel, on the ground that the act of Congress was unconstitutional—thereby affirming the constitutionality of the law. The court sentenced Given to pay a fine of $2,000 and costs of prosecution.

A Madison dispatch yesterday to the Milwaukee papers reports two accidents on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, injuring Mrs. Frances Coles, Geo. Wands, of Ennecounty, N. Y., slightly; Cyrus Lebley, Beloit, collarbone broken; Chas. H. Reed, Boston, Mass., slightly.

PLAIN WORDS FOR SPAIN.

The Non-Suppression of Slavery and Failure to Subdue the Revolt in Cuba.

Patience of the United States Government Exhausted.

Explicit Instructions to Minister Sickles.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 9.—On the 29th of October last Secretary Fish, in addressing an elaborate letter to Minister Sickles, alluded to the fact that the present Ministry of Spain had given assurance to the public, through their organs, the press, and had confirmed the assurance to Gen. Sickles personally, of their intention to put into operation a series of extensive reforms, embracing among them some of those which this government has been earnest in urging upon their consideration, in relation to the colonies, which are our near neighbors. The Spanish government, partly at our instance, passed a law providing for the gradual emancipation of slaves in the West India Colonies. This law, so far as the State Department is aware, remains unexecuted, and it is feared that the recently issued regulations, professedly for its execution, are wholly inadequate to any practical result in the favor of emancipation, if they be not really in the interest of the slaveholder and the continuance of the institution of slavery. While the United States fully acknowledge their obligation to the general rule which requires a nation to abstain from interference in the domestic concerns of others, circumstances warrant partial exceptions to this rule, to the support of which the Secretary enters into an argument, and says all who countenance lukewarmness or neglect in carrying emancipation into effect must more or less be liable to the charge of duplicity or bad faith, a charge which every man of honor in high station ought to endeavor to avoid. General Sickles is instructed, in firm but respectful terms, to demonstrate against the apparent failure of Spain to carry into effect the emancipation act, to which she committed. If Spain permits her authority to be virtually and practically defied in Cuba, by refusal or neglect to carry into effect the acts of the home government of a humane tendency, it is tantamount to an acknowledgment of inability to control the insurrection in Cuba.

Secretary Fish says it has now lasted four years. Attempts to suppress it are futile, have now been made probably at twenty times the cost of the property in the thousand lives and an incalculable amount of property. Our commercial and industrial interests with that island compel us to take a warm interest in its peaceful settlement, and they will remain there cannot be prosperity. Cuba being separated from its country by a narrow passage, temptations and means for adventurers to violate our laws and enmesh us in hostile expeditions thither are great. Despite the unquestioned vigilance of this government to maintain its duty and the efforts with which the approaches to the island have been guarded by Spanish cruisers, the said proximity has led Cubans and other partisans of the insurgents to take up their abode in the United States, actuated by the hope that the proximity would enable them with advantage to aid and sector the advancement of their cause in the island.

The Secretary says we certainly have reason to expect that the great strain upon our watchfulness to keep these schemes occasioned by the long duration of hostilities in Cuba should be lessened by cessation through a cessation of the causes which hitherto have been supposed to make it necessary for the discharge of our duties as neutrals. Ever since the insurrection began we have, he says, repeatedly been called upon to discharge the most delicate performance of them we are conscious of no negligence on the trial to our country, by the amount of success on the part of Spain in suppressing the revolt, is not necessary to sever that, unless she shall soon be more successful, will impose upon the government the question whether duty to itself and to the commercial interests of its citizens will not demand some change in the line of action it has thus far pursued.

The Secretary reminds General Sickles of cases respecting citizens of this country, of the causeless seizure of estates, which have been referred backward and forward between Madrid and Havana to the very verge of exhaustion of all patience, that in the meantime the property of citizens of the United States has been held in violation of the treaty between this country and Spain.

The Secretary further says to General Sickles: It is hoped that you will impress upon those above set forth, and present the grievances of which this government complains to the government, to which you are accredited, in a way which, without giving offence, will warn the country that it is not to be misled in the expressions of these views, and that we expect redress, and that if it should not be given, the Government of Spain must not be surprised to find, as the inevitable result of delay, a marked change in the feeling and the policy of the people and the government of the United States. Believing that the present Ministry of Spain is honestly confident in the extent of power to carry out the measures which it announces, and the reforms which have been promised, and to do justice by the redress of the causes of our well-founded complaints. And not doubting the sincerity of the assurances which have been given, the United States look confidently for a realization of these hopes which have been encouraged by repeated promises that all the causes of estrangement or for the interruption of those friendly feelings, which are traditional, and are sincere, on the part of this government towards Spain will be speedily and forever removed.

CASUALTIES.

Saw Mill Boiler Explosion—Four Men Killed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., January 9, 1873.

Carlet's saw mill, at North Adams, Michigan, was completely demolished last night by a boiler explosion. Four men employed in the mill were killed, and others severely injured. Loss about fifteen thousand dollars.

Another Lamp Murder—Woman and Three Children Burned to Death.

PHILADELPHIA, January 9.—Last evening, near Morton's Station, Delaware county, Pa., Mrs. Carr and three children were burned to death by the explosion of combination fluid. Mrs. Carr was filling the lamp, which was not lighted, but the heat of the room raised a vapor from the fluid which was ignited by the stove, from which the lamp was two yards distant.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The regular session of the Indiana Legislature met yesterday at one o'clock. Both branches organized by the re-election of the officers of the special session, with the exception of the doorkeeper of the Senate, substituting Capt. Anderson, of Green Castle, in place of Linn and Baymiller streets, dancing. Loss five thousand dollars.

Three additional jurors were used in the Tweed case, at New York.

Hon. Ward Hunt, the new Justice of the Supreme Court, was qualified yesterday and took his seat upon the bench.

The Tennessee Assembly having completed its organization yesterday Governor Brown transmitted his message to both branches, after which both Houses adjourned.

A Poughkeepsie, N. Y., dispatch says that the defalcation of Richard F. Clark, Treasurer of Columbia county, extend from 1864 up to the present, and that they will reach $150,600. The entire trust fund of the county is gone.

The editor of the Brooklyn *Union* has sued the New York *Tribune* for libel, for republishing an editorial from the Brooklyn *Eagle* attacking Bowen.

In the State Constitutional Convention yesterday, a proposition was made for an amendment providing for a Council of Revision, without whose approval no bill passed by the Legislature, except by a two-thirds vote, shall become a law. The Council should consist of two Senators, the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, or some Judge as the Governor may approve, the Attorney General and Governor. No action was taken.

A dispatch from Watertown, N. Y., states that a heavy snow storm prevailed in that region yesterday. No trains had moved north of that place since Wednesday.

The Liberal Republican General Committee, in New York, organized for 1873 last evening, by the re-election of Thomas E. Stewart as chairman. Resolutions were adopted censuring the action of the administration regarding the Louisiana difficulty, charging President Grant with despotism and declaring his policy as tending to the disruption of the republic.

At the annual meeting of the New York Union League Club last evening, Joseph H. Choate was elected President. The roll of membership contains 1,409 names. The deaths of members during the past year have been twenty, among whom were Horace Greeley, John A. Griswold, George P. Putnam, Geo. C. Cuttis and J. S. Kennedy.

Little progress has been made in the trial of Mrs. Wharton, at Annapolis, and it is likely that the case will go over to the April term.

Henry Ward Beacher, in a lecture on "compulsory education," at New York last evening, advocated female suffrage and compelling parents to send their children to school.

The Woodhull and Col. Blood were again arrested at New York last evening, and locked up in Ludlow street jail, on a new indictment for circulating obscene literature through the mails.

Gov. Warmouth of Louisiana yesterday presented exceptions to the charges preferred against him before the Legislative impeachment Committee.

The Arizona Legislative Senatorial Caucus yesterday nominated Jones to succeed Nye as United States Senator, by a vote which will give him thirteen majority on joint ballot.

Sanguine persons estimate that the next crop of wheat in California will aggregate at least forty million bushels.

A fire occurred in Cincinnati last night in the Eleventh district public school house on the corner of Linn and Baymiller streets, damaging it to the amount of $20,000.

THE Boston *Advertiser* thus relates how the modern Achates were affronted by an aged but untimely lady: "A good old lady, with bandboxes and bundles innumerable, tumbled into a city bound train at Chelsea, yesterday, and inquired if those cars stopped at Boston?" On being assured by the amused spectators that those cars did give passengers a moment or so to alight at the wayside station she alluded to the troubled expression gave place to one of placid serenity as she rejoined, 'Lor, I suppose they do stop most everywhere.'"

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Proceedings at Wednesday's Session—Business Commenced—New Propositions Offered —The Printing Question Settled.

The Constitutional Convention at Wednesday's session transacted business as noted below:

Mr. Broomall offered resolutions that the Committee on Militia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of exempting from military service, and payments of money in lieu thereof, all members of such religious societies or sects as make opposition to war a fundamental principle of their creed and discipline.

Also, that the committee inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the Legislature from passing any law regarding the paying for any military service except during invasion or insurrection.

Mr. Wetherell offered a resolution to the effect that the Committee on Education should inquire into the expediency of so amending the Constitution as to provide that all moneys rise by taxation or by appropriation of the Legislature for the support of public schools shall not be used for any other schools than such public schools, and that no part of such moneys shall be donated for the purpose of sectarian schools.

Also, one providing an amendment abolishing all offices for the inspection of merchandise, produce and manufactures, and that no such offices shall be hereafter created; and that this amendment shall abrogate no office created for the purpose of protecting the public health the State in its property, revenues, or franchises, or for supplying the people with correct starndards of weights, measures, etc.

Mr. Niles offered a resolution in reference to the formation and division of counties, that no county be formed or established by the General Assembly to contain less than four hundred square miles; that it shall not be formed or established without first submitting the proposition to a vote of the people of the county; that no county seat shall be removed until the proposal be approved by a two-third vote of the people of the county.

Mr. Edwards submitted a resolution providing for the establishment of a Bureau of Industry, which would have authority to regulate all matters relating to labor and its interests, and for the compilation of statistics in reference thereto, and the taking general measures for the promotion of the commercial, industrial and social condition of the working classes.

Mr. Alricks offered one so amending the Constitution that no present or future liability of the Pennsylvania Central, Philadelphia and Erie, or other railroad, or any other corporation, for the payment of money to the Commonwealth, shall ever be transferred, suspended, qualified, altered, or remitted, or in any way impaired by the Legislature or any authority: nor shall such indebtedness be released except on full payment being made to the State Treasurer.

Also, one so amending the Constitution in article 1, section 22, that the Legislature shall not have power to authorize or make any extra compensation to any officer, agent or contractor after services rendered.

Mr. Lilly offered proposing an amendment to the Constitution that the Legislature shall not ratify any amendment or proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States without first submitting the question to the people, and shall be guided by such vote.

Mr. Campbell, one proposing this amendment: That no railroad company shall be hereafter incorporated in this State, unless upon condition that its road shall not cross seizure of estates, which the Spanish Government and forward between Matriz and Havana to the very verge of exhaustion all patience, that in the meantime the property of citizens of the United States has been held in violation of the treaty between this country and Spain.

The Secretary further says to General Sickles: It is hoped that you will impress upon those above set forth, and present the grievances of which this government complains to the government, to which you are accredited, in a way which, without giving offence, will warn the country that it is not to be misled in the expressions of these views, and that we expect redress, and that if it should not be given, the Government of Spain must not be surprised to find, as the inevitable result of delay, a marked change in the feeling and the policy of the people and the government of the United States. Believing that the present Ministry of Spain is honestly confident in the extent of power to carry out the measures which it announces, and the reforms which have been promised, and to do justice by the redress of the causes of our well-founded complaints. And not doubting the sincerity of the assurances which have been given, the United States look confidently for a realization of these hopes which have been encouraged by repeated promises that all the causes of estrangement or for the interruption of those friendly feelings, which are traditional, and are sincere, on the part of this government towards Spain will be speedily and forever removed.

IRON MEN IN COUNCIL.

Meeting of the National Association and Nail Manufacturers.

PHILADELPHIA, January 9.—At a meeting of the National Association of Iron Manufacturers yesterday, at Pittsburgh, Mr. Metcalf, presiding, the only business of importance transacted was the passage of a resolution endorsing the free banking bill of Senator Buckingham, of Connecticut.

Last evening the Nail Manufacturers' Association met here. T. S. Blair, of Pittsburgh, presiding. Representatives of the national interest were present from nearly all the Atlantic States. It was announced that 8,000,000 kegs of nails had been manufactured in the country in 1872.

The Nail Manufacturers held a meeting last night. Nothing of general interest was done.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Illinois.

CHICAGO, January 9.—The General Assembly of Illinois completed its organization today. In the House Shelby M. Cullom was elected Speaker, Daniel Shepard Clerk, with the other Republican caucus nominees. Gov. Palmer's Message was read in both Houses. The Governor congratulates the Representatives on the prosperity of the country, on legislation and bright prospects of the State, saying that in all the material elements essential to its future growth and wealth and social position could bring to secure happiness. Now the woman Mansfield appeared in the plot, a quarrel ensued between Stokes and Fisk, which was carried into affairs of business; the income of the former from the refinery was cut off, and, enraged thereat, he seized $30,000 of the company's funds, which he was finally compelled to disgorge. The relations between Stokes and Mansfield grew more disgraceful and shameless, and his father-in-law, Southwick, sent his daughter and her child to Europe in 1871, to remove her from the taint of scandal. Out of all this grew hatred and finally murder. The steamship that took out the news of Fisk's assassination, carried out a divorce for Stokes's wife, which had been procured by her friends. The story of family grief and revenge is not all told. The senior Stokes, after thirty years of retirement and enjoyment of a luxurious home, is bankrupt and homeless in his old age. One of the daughters died two weeks after marriage. The second daughter, the wife of a Mr. Sutton, attached herself so strongly to her husband that the murder of her husband discarded her, and she is in refuge with her aged and penniless parents. The second son, a young man of great promise, died at the age of twenty-one, a victim of family reverses, and the whole tale of the innocent and suffering victims by this complication of crime

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1873.

THERE are rumors afloat in Washington to the effect that an effort will be made in Congress during the present session to re-enact the income tax law, which has expired by limitation. Our advice to that body is the same as that which *Punch* gave to young people contemplating matrimony—don't!

CONSIDERABLE public interest is manifested regarding the President's forthcoming order prohibiting Federal officers from holding State offices. The order is now in course of preparation and will be published within a few days. It will probably contain some exceptions in regard to certain minor and non-political positions.

THE Pennsylvania Fruit Growers' Society will hold its fourteenth annual meeting in the city of Reading, commencing on the 15th inst. at two o'clock P. M. A general attendance of pomologists from all parts of the State is expected. All who attend the meeting are invited to exhibit such fruits as they may possess, be they few or many, as also all new horticultural implements.

THE Kansas Senatorial investigating case, in which United States Senator CALDWELL is charged with bribery and corruption, comes up before the Senate committee to-day. The subject attracts considerable interest in political circles; an impression appearing to exist that the political fortunes of Senator POMEROY, who seems to have a good many enemies, are in some way bound with those of his colleague. The term of Mr. POMEROY expires with the present Congress, and the fight over the succession is of an exceedingly exciting character. If the charges of corruption which *are* made against Senator CALDWELL, *are* established it is thought Mr. POMEROY's chances of re-election will also be considerably damaged. Why, does *not exactly* appear. This, however, appears to be the main cause of the interest attaching to the case of the former.

SOMEBODY of an analytic and epigrammatic turn of mind once summed up the character of a personage who in his day filled considerable space in cotemporaneous history, by observing that "he never said a foolish thing, and never did a wise one." Whereby, notwithstanding its apparent irrelevancy, we are reminded that the Philadelphia *Press*—which has a great penchant for laying down excellent rules for the general guidance, and then of straightway proceeding itself to violate them in the most open manner—remarks, that "if we would retain for journalism the respect of the world, we must learn that it is not enterprise to act unfairly even in the smallest matter." This, it is to be presumed, is to be regarded as a confession on the part of that paper of the "unfairness" of its course toward the Republican party of this State during the October campaign: for we notice in the annual pardon report of the Governor, the name of the editor of that journal as one of the petitioners for the release of MARKER, whose pardon it so bitterly condemned as an unjustifiable outrage upon the public conscience. A record is sometimes one of the most inconvenient things imaginable; but if the *Press* is really sorry for its plastic double-mindedness in privately favoring that which it publicly denounced, there is, of course, nothing more to be said concerning the subject.

THE increasing success with which the murderer's plea of "insanity" has, during the past few years, been attended in the Courts of the United States, is at length beginning to arouse the whole country to an inquiry into the relations existing between juries in murder cases, and the law and society at large. A short time since we made some reference to a bill since passed by the Legislature of Indiana, providing that whenever an indicted person is found not guilty by reason of his temporary insanity, the Court shall sentence him to a lunatic asylum for a term of years proportionate to his crime. Similar bills have, within a few days, been introduced into the Legislatures of New York and Ohio, and we observe that in some other States the subject is beginning to attract very serious consideration. The same question directly concerns our own Commonwealth. Not longer ago than last Monday, according to the Philadelphia papers, there was discharged from the Eastern Penitentiary, after a brief residence therein, one who some time ago escaped conviction by putting in the "the insanity" plea. Under the existing law the Judge held himself bound to discharge the man, all the testimony taken in his case going to show that he was perfectly "sane" at present: one witness, a physician, significantly adding that he "never did consider him insane." Another murderer is, therefore, running at large in the State, after the commission of his crime and the success of his plea. In view of such practical commentaries as these, it would seem that the question is fast becoming one of pressing and vital importance for our own citizens as well as those of other States.

THE indications are that in the distribution of the Geneva award the insurance companies propose to make a hard fight to obtain the lion's share. A precedent which might have proved of great assistance to them came very nearly being set in the House a day or two ago. The Chinese government having paid indemnity for the destruction of an American merchant vessel, boarded on its coast, these companies demanded repayment out of that fund; a bill authorizing the Attorney General to examine into their claims being defeated only by a very small majority. In the case of the Alabama award it is maintained, in their behalf, that municipal law gives to the insurer whatever is saved of a wrecked vessel after the owner has received his insurance, and that the latter cannot set up a claim to the vessel on the ground that the insurance company was fully reimbursed for its risks. This principle, however, does not appear sound as applied to the taker of war risks on ships destroyed by rebel cruisers. The companies engaged in these risks placed the rates high enough to cover all possible losses, nor was there any abatement of rates in expectation of subsequently being reimbursed, either by the British government or our own. Neither, in truth, were the owners of the destroyed ships so much the actual losers as were the consumers who ultimately paid for the high freights that were made to cover the risks in question. It is indeed, next to impossible to follow the infinite ramifications of the loss; and it is suggested in some quarters that the best disposition which could be made of the money—at least of that part of the award claimed by the insurance companies—would be to put it into the treasury of the people, whereby just so much taxation would be saved. It is evident that there is to be a lively contest over the matter.

DE..TH OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

LOUIS NAPOLEON has filled so large a space in recent history, his principal actions are so familiarly known to all, and his character has been so exhaustively discussed on different occasions during his life-time, that even a word of comment on the announcement of his death seems almost superfluous. The impartial world's judgment concerning him is clearly defined and well understood, and it is too early even to conjecture what modification his reputation may be destined to undergo in consequence of posthumous revelations from political archives or family recollections of intimate friends. In a sense the French Emperor may be said to have been already dead for months, indeed ever since his ignominious fall on the field of Sedan, followed by captivity in Germany. Since that time he has exercised no positive or, at any rate, appreciable influence upon the affairs of Europe. Though in France his name has never ceased to be a bugbear, there is no reason to believe that the effect has been in any measure due to efforts on his part to recover his lost position. Such attempts have, no doubt, been made by zealous adherents with the encouragement of members of his family, but the ex-Emperor himself is reported, on good authority, to have resolved on his arrival in England, to resign the fortunes of his dynasty to the rule of the Bonaparte star and to the passions of the French people. He undoubtedly hopes to be some day restored, if he should live long enough to take advantage of the revolutionary crisis which he anticipated as certain to render him necessary to the peace and order of France. It is, however, probable from what is now known concerning the progress of the disease which resulted in his death, that he must long have regarded his own life as too uncertain to warrant much, if any, hope of ever reigning again.

Even the most earnest republican can hardly think, without some emotion, of the termination of so stormy and eventful a life. Born at Paris on the 20th of April, 1808, the Emperor NAPOLEON the First and the Empress MARIE LOUISE were sponsors at his baptism, and as a child he enjoyed the especial favor of the uncle, whom he has done so much to retain in the minds and mouths of men. On the first of June, 1815, when the great Emperor, setting out on his last campaign, embraced the young Prince for the last time, it was only by force that the boy could be kept from following or trying to follow him. In the affection or admiration thus early displayed may, no doubt, be found the key to the character and career of NAPOLEON the Third. In his first published work, the *Reveries Politiques*, which appeared in 1832, he declared that "the regeneration of France was possible only through a restoration of the Napoleonic empire with democratic institutions." The absurdity of the combination may or may not have been perceived by him; but at any rate the theory was constantly the subject of his discourse, and was repeated in successive publications, until a considerable portion of the French people were indoctrinated with the notion, and the author by an immense majority of votes was placed in a position which enabled him, if he pleased, at least to attempt to translate his thought into action. How much he was influenced by genuine enthusiasm for the good of France, and how much by vulgar ambition and the spirit of intrigue, in his prolonged pursuit of power, it is impossible to say with confidence. In one thing the world is agreed that either through his own impulse or the instigation of his friends, he finally betrayed the liberties of the nation, and committed some of the most atrocious crimes in all history. And yet under his rule, France for many years grew ever greater and greater, and at the conclusion of the Crimean war by the treaty of Paris, March 30, 1856, it was unquestionably the greatest power in Europe, whose favor was assiduously courted by the rulers of other States. At that time and for some while before and after, NAPOLEON by a word or a frown could almost shake the world. His death then would have been an event of immense importance; his death *yesterday*, though important to France as it weakens the Napoleonists and strengthens *their* enemies, caused as little real commotion elsewhere as the death of any *other* man. "Such are the vicissitudes of *things*."

THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

We see nothing very alarming in the developments made before the Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the Credit Mobilier case, but we confess to being unable to find anything in them of which any one should be particularly proud.

The "Credit Mobilier" was not, in itself, a very creditable organization. It was an organized scheme to make money out of the building of the Pacific Road; and it does not appear to have been over nice in its modes of action.

But the scandalous allegations of McCOMB, made during the late Presidential canvass for political effect, which this committee was appointed to investigate, to the effect that Speaker BLAINE, Vice President COLFAX, Senator CONKLING, and quite a number of Congressmen, had been bribed by AMES, of Massachusetts, with gifts of stock in the "Credit Mobilier" have not been established. That much is now clear; and McCOMB appears to have drawn largely upon his imagination for his facts.

The committee was raised specially at the instance of Speaker BLAINE, and the evidence has conclusively proved that *he* had no connection with the concern. Senator CONKLING also comes off honorably, there being no evidence against him, and the same is true of Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, who was included in the crimination.

Mr. COLFAX was offered some of the stock as an investment, and paid $600 on it, but afterwards became dissatisfied, sunk his investment, and never received any stock or dividends. The sum of $2,000 was also similarly invested for Mrs. HENRY WILSON, but her husband not liking the look of things, the money was refunded. DAWES invested $1,000 in it, but afterwards withdrew. Mr. SCOFIELD invested a like sum, but soon afterwards returned the shares. Efforts were made to induce Judge KELLEY and Mr. BOUTWELL to buy, but they refused. The same seems true as to Senators FOWLER, of Tennessee, and GRIMES, of Iowa. As to all these men, who were included in the charges made by McCOMB, the evidence seems plainly to warrant a verdict of honorable acquittal. The remaining names that would seem as yet to be implicated are few in number, and we need not now refer to them.

It is deeply to be regretted, however, that any Member of Congress should ever have permitted himself to become involved in the schemes of the money makers who conducted this concern. The simple fact of offering stock in such a corporation to members of Congress should, of itself, have excited suspicion. If it was a good investment, and offered simply as such, they might have known it would not have been offered to *them*. The market for good investments is on 'Change, and not on the floors of Congress. It is to capitalists, and not to Congressmen, that such things are offered; and therefore, we say, the mere fact that this stock was hawked about and tendered to influential Senators and Representatives was enough, of itself, to have awakened suspicion that it was tendered *not* merely as an investment, but as a consideration for legislative support.

While we are glad, therefore, to see the investigation acquitting such men as BLAINE, COLFAX, CONKLING, GARFIELD, SCOFIELD, KELLEY and BOUTWELL, we are sorry that there should have been any occasion whatever for the scandal, or that there ever should have been an organization such as the "Credit Mobilier" has proved itself to be.

GROUNDLESS ANXIETY.

"JENNIE JUNE," writing from New York to a St. Louis paper, mentions the noteworthy fact that ninety-nine in a hundred of the mechanics in the great American cities are foreigners by birth, who gain from four to five dollars a day, while in the same cities an unlimited number of young American gentlemen, graduates of high schools and commercial schools, are engaged or seeking engagements as bookkeepers and clerks at salaries of from six to ten dollars a week. The latter prefer "gentility" to profit. The correspondent's comment is in substance "what fine prospects for American girls! Whence are to come the husbands of the next generation?" To this question a German paper, the *Anzeiger of Louisville*, responds that the answer may be found in the United States census reports. The husbands of the future generations of this country will, it says, come from the class whom neither shame nor indolence keeps from using their hands. And then our German contemporary remarks that there is another cause for the decrease of marriages—a cause for which American women are more to blame than American men, though both sexes are responsible in this effect. This cause is the habits of outrageous extravagance in expenditure, which render marriage impossible, or at least imprudent, for all but the rich. The remark is commonplace enough; it is almost daily repeated in one or another of the newspapers, and we quote it at present merely to refer to its international significance.

Not only Germans but Frenchmen make no secret of their belief that the native American element of the population of the United States is rapidly dying out under the operation of several causes, two or three of which are hinted at above, and while some of these speculators are willing to admit that the process of extinction may be very gradual and require a considerable period to reach the final result, they rather confidently anticipate the not distant reduction of the native to a condition of comparative insignificance of influence. Even native authorities admit that the number of wealthy Germans and wealthy Israelites in the land is increasing much more rapidly than the number of wealthy Americans. And it is an undeniable fact that, whatever may be the causes of the difference, the immigrant element, both Irish and German, during the first decade or two after their arrival in the country manifests by far more rapidly than the descendants of the old settlers. Were we disposed to indulge in a jest we might recall the familiar Æsopic fable in which the lioness repels the charge of sterility. But the illustration might not strike all readers with equal force. The truth probably is, that the facts which afford so much comfort to some citizens and give so much anxiety to others, are the result of temporary causes, the final outcome of which yet remains to be seen.

The Irish is a prolific race under all circumstances, the most miserable, and in every way depressing conditions not being able to overcome its tendency to fulfill the Scriptural injunction to increase and multiply. If under the multitudinous disadvantages of their native isle, they prove thus faithful, it is surely not remarkable that amidst American abundance and freedom from anxiety for future, they outgrow even the Israelites in Egypt. Germans strongly imbued with the domestic affections, also increase under all circumstances more rapidly than most other peoples, and the first generation of those of them who come to this country remain almost or wholly unaffected by the moral influences which undoubtedly have much to do with the restraint of increase among the native American population. They still retain for the most part those habits of economy and thrift which were imposed upon them as necessities by the circumstances of the Fatherland. They remain free in a good measure if not wholly from the petty ambitions and love of display and social ascendancy which inevitably infect the citizens of a republic, in which all are equal except as one proves himself superior by his or her success in some line of legitimate activity. But with the second generation new ideas, new hopes, fears and longings, take possession of the German as of other foreign nationalities. They become as liable to extravagance and some other American vices as the natives themselves, and hence it is no surprise to learn that German boys and especially German girls send to the old home to be educated, do not conceal the disgust and contempt with which they regard the narrow ideas and contracted style of living which they find among their distant relatives to whose care they are consigned, or even in the schools. In a word, the evils complained of or denounced are the natural and proper outgrowth of the social, economical and political condition of the country, and all its inhabitants, of whatever nationality, must come under their influence unless they be guarded against or corrected by energetic effort with a view to reformation. In this way we doubt not that there is still time to save the "remnant" of the "native" population.

IN THE Wurtemberg Chamber of Deputies it was lately a question whether a railway station should be established at Marbach. It is a little village, remote from all highways, pleasantly situated on a hill overlooking the river Neckar, and has been heretofore accessible only to those who visited it on foot, or engaged a carriage for the purpose at Ludwigsburg. It is a place of no industrial or commercial importance, and the Wurtemberg Deputies resolved to make it a railway station in mere respect to the memory of the poet SCHILLER, who was born there. Of course many pilgrims yearly visit the place to inspect the cradle and other relics of his childhood. Did English or American or French statesmen ever pay such homage to a dead poet? perhaps not, and yet there are excellent precedents for the act, which may be best cited in the words of MILTON's sonnet:

"The great Emathian conqueror did spare
The house of Pindarus, when temple and tower
Went to the ground; and the repeated air
Of sad Electra's poet had the power
To save the Athenian walls from ruin bare."

AN ALLEGORY.

Earnest controversy has been going on in France for some time—a controversy often renewed during the last half century—concerning the relative merits of priestly and lay or secular instruction in schools. A French paper lately gave an account of a peculiar moral or religio-moral map or chart which has long been used by the clergy in Brittany for the purpose of instructing young girls especially in morality and religion. We cannot reproduce this map or chart, which the French journalist thinks very objectionable, but we can give a translation of the letter press description by which the strange production is accompanied:

"THE PENINSULA OF PERFECTION.

"The Peninsula of Perfection is situated on the east of the Continent of the World, to which it is united by the Isthmus of Benedicent Charity. It is bathed on the north and east by the vast ocean of Divine Love, and on the south by the sea of Self-Contempt. The Cape of Perseverance is found at the southern point, the Cape of Holy Distrust at the north, and in the northeast the Cape of Mortification. The principal rivers are: 1—that of the Divine Consolations, which takes its source at the foot of the Mountain of Generosity, waters the Valley of Happiness, and empties into the Divine Love; 2—the River of Peace, which issues from the mountains of Resignation to the will of God, and empties into the sea of Self-Contempt. The regions would be inaccessible if travelers after having coasted the precipitous rocks of Fear, Tedious Scruples and Hopeless, did not at length find the Gulf of Confidence, and did not cast anchor in the harbor of Divine Love. The commerce is very flourishing; into the numerous cottages they export zeal for the salvation of souls, compassion, love for each neighbor, pardon of injuries, and in exchange they receive anxieties and crosses, from which the inhabitants know how to derive a great price, or rather great advantage. The soil is very fertile, and produces all virtues. After twenty years the perfect kind of goodness, called Francois de Sales, made himself master of the country. Through his cares Charity, and her two Prime Ministers, Interior Light and Humility, established their residence in the new city, situated on the holy hill of Abnegation."

Having been so specific, the allegorist, as the journalist remarks, might as well have gone a little farther, and set up a railroad, with regular trains, for the accommodation of travelers.

Cyrus W. Field's Gigantic Stock Operation.

Mr. G. W. Smalley writes from London to the New York *Tribune*: Mr. Cyrus W. Field's gigantic operation in the stock of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company has proved a complete success. With a view to concentrate the management of the whole Atlantic telegraph business in London, Mr. Field obtained the control of more than three-fourths—about three and a half millions—of the whole issued stock, and offered it in the London market through Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co. The subscription list was opened last Thursday and closed Monday at 4 P. M., when there were applicants for 5,000 shares in excess of the amount offered. Brokers who had contracted to deliver large amounts have had to fill their contracts on the Stock Exchange at a considerable premium. It is characteristic of Mr. Field that he undertook an enterprise of this magnitude and carried it through at a period of the year when Englishmen are thinking of a vacation. English friends advised him to postpone it till after the holidays, alleging that everybody was going out of town, that nobody wanted to enter a new undertaking at the end of the year, and many other good reasons. But Mr. Field turned a deaf ear to all such counsels, and had his way as usual. The directors of the newly constituted company will be Sir James Anderson, Mr. Julius Beer, Mr. Benzon (of Naylor, Benzon & Co.), Mr. Field himself and Mr. Weaver, the very able manager of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, who is to be managing director of the whole business between London and New York—or as far as Port Hastings, where the Western Union takes charge. You will not fail to remark how strong the tendency is to a concentration of all the Atlantic telegraph companies.

SOME learned gentlemen of the medical and legal professions in New York, banded together under the name of the Medico-Legal Society, have been discussing "Juries and Insanity." As in all such cases, the opinions expressed were not unanimous. One gentleman thought that the question of the insanity of a prisoner should be tried by a jury of physicians. Another held that the average physician knows nothing of insanity, the treatment of that disorder being a specialty, and that, therefore, such a jury would be incompetent to try the proposed issue. A third thought that a jury of physicians would be competent for the treatment of patients in insane hospitals would be the precisely proper tribunal to decide upon the sanity or insanity of an alleged insane prisoner; but to this it was objected that such physicians, however much they may know about insane patients, know nothing of sane ones. The general result of the discussion was the virtual confession that the question of insanity is one which physicians are incapable of deciding.

THE Louisville *Commercial* is still engaged in the good work of showing up the iniquity of the late lottery drawings in that city, gotten up ostensibly for the benefit of the public library of Kentucky, but really to fill the pockets of the managers. It compares the library lottery with other licensed gambling schemes, and shows that if there is any difference in the small degree of honesty with which they are managed, it is in favor of the latter. The managers of the library concern, the *Commercial* says, "received and disbursed one million dollars, three thousand dollars, and all we can learn is that $567,500 were distributed in prizes, but as to the remaining $332,500 they are as dumb as oysters." It has been stated that of the whole proceeds of the concern, which must have amounted to nearly a half million dollars, the "public library of Kentucky" has received not more than $100,000 and even a portion of this sum was made up of books purchased at low prices from the stale stocks of various publishing houses.

THE success of the co-operative principle in other branches of business in England has prompted its application to a solution of the agrarian difficulties in that country. At Lady-day of this year, the experiment of a co-operative farm will be commenced at Leintwardine, in Hertfordshire, and it will be anxiously watched by those who are opposed to the present unjust system of agriculture. An estate of 142 acres has been purchased through the efforts of Mr. Morrison, member of Parliament from Plymouth, and this is to be let to thirty laborers at $100 a share, $50 to be paid up. This will be only a paltry capital of $1,500, but is expected to be supplemented by the extra muscular strength and toil expended by the poor men when working for themselves. The baronet who presided over the meeting which organized this latter co-operative scheme told his audience that it was the beginning of a large movement in the country, and only in that way could the present rents of farms be at all maintained.

THE recent burning of theaters in New York has aroused a very general interest in all the large cities as to the safety of places of public amusement and resort. The reporters of Chicago have been on a tour of inspection through the eight theaters and music halls in that city, and find that three of them are in an unsafe condition. In other cities similar examinations have been made, and the results were much the same. Nobody has taken upon himself the duty of examining our public resorts, but there is little doubt as to the result, should it be undertaken. On nearly every occasion when our theaters are crowded, the law against the introduction of extra seats in the aisles and lobbies is violated, and a new element of danger introduced.

NORTHERN WISCONSIN possesses a remarkable variety of mineral deposits. Large beds of porcelain clay have been discovered near Grand Rapids, which is as pure and white as snow. In Waupaca and Portage counties great beds of tripoli exist. On the line of a new railroad, some distance beyond Stevens Point, a brown substance has been discovered, which, mixed with oil, makes an excellent quality of paint. Along the Wisconsin Central Railroad there are several fine beds of fire clay, while a little beyond the present terminus of that road is the Penoke iron range. In the same region copper, iron, bismuth and silver mines have been opened. The railway system of the State is being extended rapidly, and will add much to the early development of these abundant mineral resources.

EVERY year Mr. George W. Childs furnishes to each patron of his paper, the Philadelphia *Ledger*, a copy of the "Ledger Almanac." The almanac for 1873 is before us, and, like all its predecessors, is nicely printed and full of useful information.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Life's little gift a little!
Neighbor, lend a helping hand
To that heavy-laden human,
Who for weakness scarce can stand.
What to thee, with thy strong muscle,
Seems a light and easy load,
To the wonderous burden,
Cumbering a pilgrim road.

The Hebrews of Philadelphia are talking about establishing a new beneficial association, to be called the "Widowers' Fund Society." A member will receive $1,000, when his wife dies, to defray the extra expenses arising from her sickness and burial, and the care of the children.

The ship-brokers of New York, who have for years gathered on the street corners to transact their business, have taken steps for the organization of the Ship-Brokers' Exchange.

The pews in Plymouth church, Brooklyn, were sold at auction on Tuesday evening. The nominal rental of the pews amounts to $12,800 a year, but every seat sells at a high premium, and the sale realized $46,880 50, making the total rental $60,220 50, an increase of about $600 over last year. Fifty pews were sold before the premium went below $300, the highest going at $575 and the lowest $90 rent.

The ministers of Amboy, Ill., are disposed to "carry the war into Africa." A New Year's eve ball was given at one of the public halls of the place, and four ministers were on hand before it opened, and spent twenty-five minutes in prayer and singing of hymns. Their object was to carry the subject of the Christian religion boldly into the presence of those who seldom or never attend church.

The Panama *Star* says the pearl oysters in the adjacent fisheries have nearly all died, authorities disagreeing as to the cause of the mortality.

Boston thinks herself a big enough fish to be able to swallow all the minnowy towns round about her, and proposes to annex them by Legislative enactment.

The Legislature of Ohio has lately passed a law which makes the seller of low test oils responsible for damage done to person or property by its use. This will drive such oils out of market if the law is enforced.

The *Iron Age* is much enlarged, and is in a new form, thirty-two pages large quarto. This paper expands in proportion with the vast metal-working interests it represents. It is conducted with great ability and with a comprehensive knowledge of the subject of which it makes a specialty.

A Chicago Coal Consumers' Association has filed articles of incorporation in the office of the Secretary of State at Springfield. Object, to supply the members with coal at its actual cost.

Last year's crop of cereals in the United States aggregated 1,640,000,000, valued at $1,000,000,000, about eight per cent. of which reached the seaboard.

California papers say that abundant rains give an excellent promise for next year's harvest; that much grain is already sown, and that the total area under cultivation will considerably exceed that of last year, the chief increase being in wheat.

A band of Roman Catholic pilgrims will set out from Munich on the 14th of this month to visit the Holy Land, and will be gone some time in Jerusalem. Pilgrimages seem to be the order of the day in Europe.

Milkmen in London are fined ten dollars every time they are caught adding water to their milk. Such a measure in this country would speedily extinguish the national debt.

Photography as an art has just reached a new dignity. It has got a Professor's chair, and a Professor to fill it. The fortunate man is Dr. Vogel, photographic instructor in the Berlin Royal Industrial College.

Recently an inn keeper in Switzerland undertook to carve a California bear, and discovered, deep down in the porcine strata, a nugget of pure gold of the size of a walnut. The discovery may give a new direction to the efforts of gold hunters, and we may yet live to see pig gold quoted from the bills of lading of California ships.

Canadian capitalists have determined to cut a canal through the narrow neck of land which connects the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, capable of allowing the passage of the largest trading vessels. The distance to be cut is fifteen miles.

Artesian wells are multiplying in Chicago, twenty-one of them having already been bored, all of them successfully.

Miguel de Aldama, the distinguished Cuban, has published, in Paris, a decree emancipating all his 1,500 slaves in the ever faithful isle. These slaves are now in servitude to the Spanish officials, who have confiscated all the Aldama properties they could lay hands on.

The employees of a railroad depot in New Orleans enjoyed the rare sport of snowballing recently, a train of cars coming down from a higher latitude, brought the light freight of a falling snow storm, which remained some time on arrival before vanishing.

The new office of the *Missouri Republican* was formally opened on Wednesday. The building, which takes the place of the establishment destroyed by fire in May, 1870, has been erected with a special view to convenience, accessibility and architectural strength. It has a complete new outfit, including English and American presses, stereotyping apparatus, folding and directing machines, and all the latest improvements in printing machinery and materials.

The grain trade of Toledo, which a few years ago was of but limited importance, ranks this year next to that of Chicago among the western lake cities. The receipts of all kinds of grain at that port during 1872 were 20,819,956 bushels. The imports of flour were 437,250 barrels.

PERSONAL.

HANS Christian Andersen, the famous fairy-tale teller, now in his sixty-eighth year, has been in ill-health for some time, his malady being an affection of the liver. The gifted author has heretofore enjoyed almost entire immunity from illness, and is remarkably juvenile in his manners and bearing. He is the constant recipient of tokens of love from all classes of his fellow-countrymen, who hold him in the highest esteem. The well-filled Christmas book contains five charming tales, full of his peculiar humor and deep feeling. They show no signs of mental vigor or poetical freshness in the author.

The announcement that Hon. Frank W. Palmer, Member of Congress from Iowa, has purchased one-half interest in the *Inter-Ocean*, of Chicago, and would assume control in March next, causes considerable of a sensation among the politicians in that State. Mr. Palmer was editor of the Iowa *State Register* for several years.

Senator Sherman and Representatives Garfield and Monroe and member-elect Parsons, of Ohio, have agreed to recommend Edwin Cowles, of the Cleveland *Leader*, to some second class diplomatic mission. Cowles, who first desired the Switzerland mission, finds that impracticable.

It is said that the proprietor of the London *Daily Telegraph*, in imitation of the enterprise of Mr. Bennett, of the New York *Herald*, has given *carte blanche* to Mr. George Smith, of the British Museum, the recent discoverer of a Chaldean account of the Deluge, to proceed to the East to undertake further researches. Of course it will be a grand card for that paper.

A young gentleman of Dubuque, named Clarence Lavone, has fallen heir to an English fortune of a million and a half. The whole of Dubuque is now smiling at his feet.

In November, 1869, a young Japanese medical student, called Sasumi Satoo, entered the Berlin University, not even knowing the characters of the German language. He gave five months to the study of German, and in the remaining six months he gained the knowledge of all the subjects, including Latin, which were required for the first examination. At the last examination in Anatomy, he was one of the two candidates who, alone, of the thirteen who presented themselves, obtained the notice "good."

Mrs. Imogen Brown may be thankful to Providence for the possession of a fine, very high-priced voice—the highest, indeed, in the church choir way yet known in Episcopal annals either here or abroad. Mrs. Imogen Brown has been engaged to sing forenoon and afternoon on Sundays at St. Bartholomew's Church, New York, at $8,000 a year. In the evening she is to sing in Christ Church for another $1,000, thus realizing from her beautiful voice and its skillful use about $9,000.

William Henry Hurlbert, of the New York *World*, has gone to visit the republics of Central and South America, for the purpose of thoroughly observing their commercial, political and social character. He will detail his experiences in *The World* and *Harper's Magazine*.

When John Quincy Adams, then a Representative from Massachusetts, fell at his desk in the Capitol, he was carried into what was then the Speaker's room, where he breathed his last. A marble bust of him was purchased by Congress and placed in the room, but when the hall of the House was finished, and the Speaker removed to his new apartment, his bust was carefully put there with the portraits of ex-Speakers. The old hall has since been dedicated to the reception of statues of our prominent men, two from each State, and the old room of the Speaker, which is now the room of the Committee on Banking and Currency, of which Hon. Samuel Hooper is the Chairman. Mr. Hooper, thinking that the spot where John Quincy Adams died should be appropriately marked, has had the bust of the "Old Man Eloquent" brought back and placed on a bracket over the spot where he gave up the ghost, with the following inscription: "John Quincy Adams, after fifty years of public service, the last sixteen in yonder hall, was summoned thence to die in this room, 23d February, 1848."

COAL AND IRON IN OHIO.

Interesting Statistics from the Report of the Secretary of State.

The following statement of the production of coal and iron in Ohio is taken from the report of Gen. Sherwood, Secretary of State:

Ohio is not rich in mineral resources after the manner of Colorado or California. No valuable deposits of precious metals are known within her territory; still she has more than her full proportion of mineral wealth, the most valuable of which is her immense coal fields.

The aggregate of stone coal mined in 1871, as returned by the township assessors, is 55,316,666 bushels. The returns show that coal was mined in thirty-seven counties in the State.

A comparative view of the amount of stone-coal mined in Ohio for a series of years, as returned by township assessors, is as follows:

In	Bushels
1862	26,867,899
1864	40,547,991
1865	34,890,959
1866	42,130,021
1867	46,093,930
1868	55,964,392
1869	54,955,067
1870	47,584,787
1871	55,316,666

The amount actually mined is doubtless largely in excess of these figures.

Sixteen counties in Ohio mined over a million bushels each during the year ending April, 1872. The following table exhibits the mining operations of these counties in the order of product:

Counties.	No. bush. mined.
1. Stark	9,732,110
2. Columbiana	6,567,851
3. Meigs	5,225,319
4. Athens	4,391,245
5. Perry	3,815,000
6. Trumbull	3,080,344
7. Belmont	2,919,418
8. Guernsey	2,746,080
9. Jefferson	2,463,238
10. Summit	2,267,477
11. Wayne	1,761,150
12. Lawrence	1,625,209
13. Tuscarawas	1,580,197
14. Jackson	1,552,140
15. Hocking	1,374,365
16. Muskingum	1,070,850

The remaining twenty-one counties in which coal was mined in 1871 are: Mahoning, 648,440 bushels; Portage, 500,584 bushels; Vinton, 497,310 bushels; Harrison, 461,165 bushels; Washington, 326,410 bushels; Coshocton, 278,147 bushels; Noble, 200,468 bushels; Carroll, 184,400 bushels; Morgan, 153,773 bushels; Monroe, 67,700 bushels; Scioto, 64,571 bushels; Holmes, 54,100 bushels; Crawford 21,957 bushels; Gallia, 12,900 bushels; Licking, 1,500 bushels; Geauga, 750 bushels; Fairfield, 100 bushels; Sandusky, 90 bushels; Franklin, 60 bushels; Hardin, 50 bushels; and Lucas, 22 bushels.

Prof. Taylor, in his work on coal, estimates that, in the ordinary method of computation, at least twenty-three thousand million tons of coal are available in the State of Ohio. The annual coal production of Great Britain is about one hundred million tons. Ohio, on estimate of Prof. Taylor, can stand the drain of Great Britain on her coal fields for two hundred and fifty years. At the expiration of this time, which time it is hoped that the Boreal gods, in their grand economy, will send us another of those great glaciers to scoop us down to the deeper hidden jewels of earth.

IRON.

According to the Federal census of 1870, there were 216,529 tons of iron ore mined in Ohio in that year. There has been a large increase in Ohio also during the years 1871 and 1872. The Columbus and Zanesville furnaces are now using one-third native ores.

PIG IRON MANUFACTURE.

The nine counties reported are Athens, 700 tons; Columbiana, 17,646 tons; Gallia, 2,760 tons; Jackson, 28,000 tons; Lawrence, 33,649 tons; Hamilton, 46,720 tons; Muskingum, 5,000 tons; Scioto, 9,991 tons; and Tuscarawas, 5,000 tons; aggregate for the State, 185,568 tons.

The amount reported in nearly every instance is two low. Muskingum county reports 400 tons manufactured; while I have reliable information that the Ohio Iron Company at Zanesville made 14,000 tons. Franklin county, which is not reported, made nearly 10,000 tons; and Hocking county, not reported at least 5,000 tons. Cuyahoga county, not reported, turned out 17,400 tons.

There were ten blast furnaces built or building in 1872—at Mahoning 3, Hanging Rock 5, Cleveland 1, and Columbus 1.

Book-Destroying Insects.

Books, large or small, made up of dry paper, are nestling places for a variety of book-worms hardly large enough to be recognized as living things. Besides making themselves cosy between the leaves, they feast on the paste, binding twine on the backs, and the green mould that gathers on them if neglected. One species—*cemibur pugnitanis*—takes up residence in the binding, devouring as it goes. *Acarus crudilus* feasts on paste. Another book pest that is sure to appear in a library not over-handled and visited occasionally, eats through a volume. Twenty-seven volumes were thus perforated in a row in a gentleman's undisturbed collection by one bookworm, so that a cord passed clear through from the first to the last in the series.

Remedies—First, bookcases should not be made light with glass doors. Wire netting is far preferable, because the books are kept drier. Free fresh air is all important. An upper story is superior to a basement. Being less liable to gather mould, which is a forest of minute vines in which bookworms ramble for exercise. Never let a year pass without exposing the books to a bright sunlight while dusting them, also exposing the open leaves to a fresh current of air.

A Good Thing Duly Appreciated.

No beneficial revolution ever goes backward; and this maxim is as invariable in medicine as in politics. The advent of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, twenty years ago, produced a revolution in the treatment of a large class of ailments, and that revolution has ever since been in "the full tide of successful experiment." If that tide has borne the proprietors of the celebrated vegetable specific "on to fortune," it has also borne thousands of human beings, who were languishing under the effects of disease, weak and hopeless, out of the depths of despondency into the paradise of health and cheerfulness. It is no exaggeration to say, that to the vigor, the regularity of habit of body, the good appetite and perfect digestion, acquired under the operation of this unequaled tonic and corrective, multitudes of people in every walk of life, who had been vainly physicked in the usual way, owe the blessings of renewed health and the prospect of prolonged life.

PERFUMERY.

A choice assortment of the finest English and French Perfumery, including every variety, at the lowest prices also a large stock of the best English Brushes and Hair Brushes.

SPONGES! SPONGES!

A fine assortment of Bathing Sponges on hand.

PATENT MEDICINES.

A complete stock of Genuine Patent Medicines, embracing all the popular remedies of the day, constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices.

FINE TOILET SOAPS.

A very large assortment of Finest Toilet Soaps constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices.

Also, a large variety of the finest Pomades and Hair Oils at the lowest prices.

Toilet Waters of all kinds in great variety, at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S,

No. 81 Market street, corner Diamond.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS USE

Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup,

Warranted to give immediate relief. For sale by all Druggists.

George A. Kelly & Co., PROPRIETORS.

Wholesale Druggists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Chartered in 1869.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of deposit, &c., furnished at the office.

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GEO. A. BERRY, President. JOHN H. AILMAN, Vice Presidents.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. F. MCKNIGHT, Attorney and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Bilwein, R. J. Kaine, G. C. Wilson, Josh'a Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Ridge, Solicitor.

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1. It Cooks in less time than crushed wheat.
2. It is more quickly digested.
3. It is not pasty or starchy.
4. It will not become stale or wormy.
5. It is far more sweet and palatable.
6. It will cure Constipation and Dyspepsia!
7. It is invaluable to Nursing Mothers!
8. Children will be healthy who use it.

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BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

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WE OFFER FOR SALE AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST

$10,000 Birmingham Market House Eight Per Cent. Bonds,

$10,000 South Pittsburgh School House Eight Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE FROM TAXES.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, January 9, 1873.

The *Financial Chronicle*, in a well considered article on a sound financial basis, adapted to the wants and requirements of the times, takes strong grounds against any expansion of the currency. To those asking for more greenbacks to improve the situation, it says: "To listen to this cry would be to pour oil on the flames and convert a future stringency into a general panic," and urges that in these times of agitation, when the whole country is suffering from stringency and the Treasury is urged to give relief by forbidden means, which would leave us a legacy of trouble hereafter, it is important to the whole country that the main elements of a sound financial policy and of specie payments should be kept before us. Among the ments should be kept before us. Among the conditions of such a sound policy the most prominent are stability in regard to the financial administration of the government, and a strengthening of the banks by ample reserves, metropolitan redemption, a watchful restriction of unexpended credits, and a steadfast resistance to every sort of currency expansion.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Eve.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1962	113	113¼	113¼
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113⅝	113⅞	114⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115¼	115¼	115¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113¾	114	114
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114⅞	115⅛	115⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞
10-40s	110	110¼	111
Newfs		112⅝	113⅜
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾
Currency 6s			118

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112⅝
United States 6s of 1881	115¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	113
United States 5-20s of 1864	113⅜
United States 5-20s of 1865	114⅜
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114⅞
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114⅞
Currency Sixes	118

—We have received from Hon. J. J. Knox, Comptroller of the Currency, a copy of his annual report to Congress, which is replete with interesting information of a statistical character. We copy the following table, which contains an estimate of the ratio of circulation to population and wealth in the United States in 1860 and 1870; and a similar estimate for Great Britain and France in 1868:

UNITED STATES, 1860.

Population (census of 1860)	31,443,321
Wealth (census of 1860)	$16,159,616,068
Specie, 1862	$ 207,000,000
Bank circulation, 1862	238,671,218
Total	$ 438,671,218
Ratio of circulation to wealth	2.71 per cent.
Circulation per capita	13.95 per cent.

UNITED STATES, 1870.

Population (census of 1870)	38,558,371
Wealth (census of 1870)	$30,091,918,507
Legal tenders authorized	$ 356,000,000
National bank notes authorized	354,000,000
Fractional currency	40,000,000
Specie in circulation	40,000,000
Total	$ 790,000,000
Ratio of circulation to wealth	2.62 per cent.
Circulation per capita	20.48 cents.

UNITED KINGDOM—ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

Population (estimated 1868)	27,000,000
Wealth (1868)	$40,000,000,000
Specie (August, 1868)	300,000,000
Bank notes, 1868	195,000,000
Total	$ 6,000,000
Ratio of circulation to wealth	1.40 per cent.
Circulation per capita	19.43 per cent.

FRANCE.

Population (1868)	38,000,000
Wealth (1868)	$40,000,000,000
Specie (October 1, 1868)	$760,000,000
Bank notes, 1868	292,000,000
Total	$952,000,000
Ratio of circulation to wealth	2.38 per cent.
Circulation per capita	25.05 per cent.

Leon Levi, in his volume on "Taxation," page 8, estimate s the wealth of Great Britain, in 1858, at six thousand millions of pounds. Paul Bottean, in his work, "The Wealth and Finances of France," estimates the wealth of France, in 1865, at two thousand millions of francs, or, say, four thousand millions of dollars. The estimates of the wealth and circulation of Great Britain and of the population and circulation of France, in 1868, are obtained from H. of R. Ex. Doc. No. 16, Fortieth Congress, third session, pp. 92-3-6.

BANK CIRCULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, OCTOBER, 1872.

Bank of England, average for four weeks, ending October 30	£28,457,664
Private banks, average for four weeks, ending October 26	2,853,723
Joint stock banks, average for four weeks, ending October 26	2,593,516
Total	£33,792,292
Scotch banks, average for month of October	3,472,944
Irish banks, average for month of October	7,593,784
Total for United Kingdom	£44,858,720

The circulation of the bank of France for week ending October 30, was £42,211,666.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

	January 9.		
	11.30[illegible]	A.M. P.M.	M. P.M.
Gold			
Canada			
Western Union Tel			
Quicksilver			
Pacific Mail			
Adams Express			
Wells, Fargo Express			
American Express			
United States Express			
New York Central			
Erie			
Michigan Central			
Illinois Central			
Cleveland and Pittsburg			
Chicago and North-western			
Do preferred			
Rock Island			
St. Paul			
Do preferred			
Wabash			
Do, Preferred			
Fort Wayne			
Ohio and Mississippi			
Chicago and Alton			
Do, preferred			
Toledo, Wabash & Western			
Panama			
New Jersey Central			

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following telegraphic report of quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penn's Central	58½	Phila. and Erie
Reading	97⅝	Lehigh Navigation
United Co.'s	34¾	Northern Pacific
Oil Creek & A. V. R. R.	34¾	A. V. R. R. 7-8's
Lehigh Valley R. R.	62	Norristown R. R.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

January 8.—The market is not materially altered. There are but few manufacturers in the city at present, and they know from experience to purchase largely, believing that there will soon be a change in their favor, but dealers are still firm in their demands, and show no inclination to recede from the position they have taken. Fleeces continue in light supply, the stock at present, according to figures below, being less than one-half the amount at the same time last year; they are in good demand, and prices are firm. There is but little business doing in foreign. Cape being the only description that is inquired for. Late advices from Liverpool and London are favorable to holders here. Sales to-day amount to 400 bales, the recent advances of prices. There are now comprising 19,000 bales at Boston, 30,000 in domestic fleece, 6,000 bales at Philadelphia, 3,000 in fleece, 10,000 in fine Ohio, 6,000 X and XX, and 2,000 in fine New York, making a total of 76,000 bales; 5,000 bs scoured California, 900—[illegible]

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, January 9.—Corner but unchanged. Wheat quiet; choice amber $2 15@2 25; fair to prime $1 87@2 10; common to fair $1 70@1 80; western red $1 [illegible]; amber $2@2 06. Corn dull and quiet; mixed western 42@43c; white Southern nearly nominal. Provisions firm. Mess pork $15 12@15 50. Bulk meats nominal; shoulders 4½c; clear rib sides 5¾@5¾c. Bacon unchanged; sides 6½c; rib sides 5¾@6c. Lard firm at 8c. Western butter unchanged. Whisky firmer at 92½c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, January 9.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and declined; No. 2 white Wabash $1 92½; No 2 do $1 79; No 1 white Michigan $1 71½; amber Michigan $1 68½; No 2 red $1 62. Corn active and firm, with a moderate demand; high mixed 36c; seller May 42¾c; low mixed 37½c; yellow 38½c. Oats quiet; No 2, 28½@28¾c. Dressed hogs $4 60.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 9, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hors's, No. head.	Mules, No. head.
Thursday, Jan. 2	1,200	3,000	400	30	7
Friday, Jan. 3	700	3,100	1,000	30	17
Saturday, Jan. 4	500	2,100	1,000	30	...
Monday, Jan. 6	800	2,000	2,000	30	...
Monday, Jan. 6	500	4,000	1,000	60	...
Tuesday, Jan. 7	600	2,700	1,000	30	...
Wednesday, Jan. 8	1,112	2,800	2,000	60	...
Total	4,850	14,000	9,000	180	17
Last week	4,370	19,985	13,350	90	17

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hors's, No. head.	Mules, No. head.
Thursday, Jan. 2	1,200	2,100	1,000	15	...
Friday, Jan. 3	600	2,000	1,000	30	24
Saturday, Jan. 4	500	2,000	2,200	60	45
Monday, Jan. 6	500	4,000	1,000	60	...
Tuesday, Jan. 7	600	2,700	1,000	30	...
Wednesday, Jan. 8	1,112	2,800	2,000	60	...
Total	4,462	15,600	7,600	195	96
Last week	3,925	1,100	9,350	60	17

Cattle.

During the first part of the week the receipts were inclined light. On Monday and Tuesday not much was done in the way of trade, for the few buyers here then were not disposed to purchase, as holders were holding firm, with the expectation of a light run. On the other hand buyers looked for increased receipts, which very often break the market, causing lower figures to rule. On Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning the number of buyers was increased considerably, and we noticed some who have not been here for some months. With the increased attendance and advices of a more favorable character from Eastern markets, the feeling is better. The receipts to-day this time have been fair, and in quality embraces all grades. There is at present a couple of good droves of heavy shipping cattle from Southern Ohio on sale. The owner is aware that the run of cattle is not heavy, and is holding the cattle at a pretty stiff figure, and says that unless he realizes it he will ship further east. This same feeling is ruling other holders of cattle and it causes a firm market, for unless buyers pay the prices holders will ship east on their own account. Some dealers say there is a slight advance over last week's rates, while others say there is a firmness and upward tendency but as yet no quotable advance. At this writing it looks as if the trade will be active to-day, as buyers, after holding off for low prices, are coming to the conclusion that it will be impossible to purchase cattle at figures lower than last week. We think that prices are pretty much the same on common grades, and a shade higher on good to prime cattle.

Hogs.

The number of bulls offering at the present time is small, but good ones when offered find a ready sale. Yesterday Holmes, L. & Co. sold for J. Neely 9 prime Ohio bull for $6 90 per 100 lbs. Farmers who have good bulls can find a ready sale for them.

Fresh Cows.

The number of fresh cows offered this week was small. There is not as much inquiry for them as was a few weeks ago, and we have to report trade slow, with prices off from $5 to $10 per head.

Prices.

Extra 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $—; extra 1,400 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 50 to $6 75; extra 1,300 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 00 to $6 38; prime 1,200 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $5 50 to $5 75; prime 1,100 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $5 00; common 1,000 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $4 25 to $4 75; common to fair $3 75 to $4 00; bulls $2 50 to $3 50; cows $2 25 to $4 00; stockers $3 75 to $4 00.

Hogs.

At the time of closing our last report trade was slow, with not much the highest price for prime heavy hogs and $4 15 for light smooth pigs. On Friday and Saturday the run was light, and with more favorable reports from the East, the market became firm and prices at once showed an upward tendency. On Friday sales were made at figures ruled per 100 higher than ruled at the first of the week, and trade closed on Saturday afternoon firm, with all the stock in the yards sold. On Monday the run was light and prices better, the advance being about 10c over last week's rates. On Tuesday and Wednesday the runs were still light and the market ruled active, prices creeping upward daily but steadily, and the market closing firm. To-day the run is light and trade active, Prime light pigs, weighing about 150 lbs, are the best sale, and are disposed of soon after arrival at figures ranging from $4 40 to $4 50, an advance of fully 30c per hundred. Prime Philadelphia hogs sell at about $4 30, and buyers for that market are endeavoring to make a stand at that figure, unwilling, to go higher; but this will depend on the run, for if it continues light, prices will undoubtedly go higher.

Prices.

Extra Philadelphia $4 30; prime do $4 20 to $4 25; Yorkers $4 10 to $4 50; light pigs $4 40 to $4 50.

Sheep.

The run of sheep this week is considered a fair one for this market. Trade opened with a fair number of buyers from Philadelphia and New York, but on Tuesday not many sheep changed hands. The market opened up better on Wednesday, and buyers took hold freely. Trade ruled active throughout the day, and prices are reported to be from 10c to 20c higher.

The quality of the stock on sale is fair, and good sheep are most sought after. H. Frieman purchased for New York several fine droves which will be found in the sales below. In this writing the market is firm and steady, with every prospect of closing at the last of the week with all the stock cleaned up.

Prices.

Extra 100 lbs, fine wool, $6 25 to $6 50; extra 100 lbs, open wool, $6 00; prime 90 lbs, fine wool, $5 75 to $6 00; prime 90 lbs, fine wool, $5 25 to $5 50; common, $3 50 to $4 50.

Cattle Sales.

To-day will be found sales for the week ending to-day, as taken from the books of dealers:

Cattle.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
18	19,250	$5 25	16	19,360	$5 25
14	17,570	4 87½	20	25,000	5 00
19	19,950	5 37½	16	16,000	4 75
20	24,000	5 00	20	24,000	5 00
11	12,870	5 00	11	6,160	5 00
11	11,000	5 00	11	6,160	5 00
18	21,600	5 87½	18	20,880	5 00
20	21,120	5 50	20	22,000	5 00
15	20,700	5 00	15	15,870	4 00
8	8,120	5 00			

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

2	2,140	5 00	21	24,150	5 62½
19	21,850	5 12½	15	18,790	5 12½
18	21,330	4 00	19	18,810	5 00
1	2,100	5 00	19	19,000	5 25
1	1,140	5 00	2	2,000	5 00
1	1,085	5 00	2	2,000	5 00
1	1,080	5 00	2	2,000	5 00
2	2,570	5 00	5	5,300	5 00
2	2,300	5 00	5	5,000	5 00
3	3,350	5 25	4	3,750	5 37

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

18	17,820	5 00	20	20,000	5 62
38	44,240	5 30	15	19,220	6 50
38	39,120	5 00	16	19,200	5 00
1	1,040	5 50	18	23,220	6 87½
1	1,040	5 00	18	23,220	5 00
18	20,250	5 12½	36	37,440	5 00
12	12,250	5 00			

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

18	21,060	5 25	41	41,820	4 25
1	on foot	5 00	1	1,000	4 00
1	1,200	5 00	1	2,300	4 00
1	1,080	5 00	1	10,200	5 00
1	on foot	4 00	1	1,000	4 00
1	1,440	4 00	1	1,000	4 00
1	on foot	4 00	1	1,000	4 00
1	1,000

THE VERY LATEST.

CREDIT MOBILIER EXPOSE.

Hon. James Brooks' Connection Therewith.

McComb Again on the Stand.

WASHINGTON, January 9.—The Credit Mobilier Committee met this morning at ten o'clock. Judge J. S. Black and Nathaniel Smithers were present as McComb's counsel.

McComb said it was hardly necessary for him to reply to anything Alley could say about him. He thought that Alley's statement would carry the antidote with the bane. Witness was willing to stand on his character. He said the conversation between Alley and Brooks about the latter procuring fifty shares of Credit Mobilier stock was while Durant was in Europe. Durant left this country on the 8th of January, 1868, and returned on the 5th of March, 1868. The understanding of witness was that said fifty shares were put in the name of Brooks's son-in-law, Nelson. Brooks had secured one hundred shares of Credit Mobilier stock from Thomas C. Durant, December 26, 1867, and paid for the same with his own check for seven thousand dollars, and his draft for three thousand dollars, maturing in sixty days, which draft Brooks paid January 20, 1868. On the day Brooks paid his check for seven thousand dollars he received, or had given to his son-in-law, two hundred shares of Union Pacific Railroad stock and five $1,000 first mort gage bonds, in addition to one hundred shares of Credit Mobilier stock, and twelve on the 25th of December and the sum of January. Witness had for loans and the Union Pacific Railroad. He took a check on his own book, also a check for $10,000 to Durant, or $2,323 33, and I never, acting for Brooks with crane, paid for any one hundred and fifty shares of Credit Mobilier for Charles H. Nelson. I am certain that Brooks would not have drawn a check for $10,000 unless the money without his check book or bank account showing it. They make no such showing.

Very respectfully,

[Signed.] THOS. B. KINGSLAND.

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 9, 1873.

SENATE.

Bills were introduced and referred, among them one to incorporate the European and American Land and Emigration Company. It names as incorporators James Craig, of Missouri; John Wilson, of Illinois; Henry D. Cooke, of the District of Columbia; Daniel Ruggles, of Virginia; William Helmick, of Ohio; C. C. Cox, of Maryland; J. H. Embody, of Kentucky; Thomas B. Bryan, of Illinois; W. M. Stone, of Iowa; Louis Dent, of Mississippi, and D. W. Bliss, of Michigan, and empowers the company to buy and sell real estate, provided it shall not own more than one million acres at any one time, and to make and enforce contracts for the emigration of foreigners and their transportation in the United States. The company is also to have power to lend money on bonds and mortgages for real estate situated within the United States, or upon the hypothecation of real estate mortgages for any period of credit, and repayable by way of annuities or otherwise, to issue its own bonds to the extent of the value of its assets, and to receive money on deposits on deposit at legal rates of interest; the capital stock to be one million dollars, with power to increase it as the company sees fit.

Mr. STEWART offered two resolutions, which were adopted, requesting the Secretary of War to transmit to Congress the result of the exploration conducted by Lieutenant Wheeler west of the one hundredth meridian.

The bill to authorize certain postmasters to deposit public money in national banks was passed; also, the bill to authorize the Collectors of Customs to act as disbursing agents in certain cases; also, the bill to repeal certain provisions of the law relating to advancement in the grade of officers in the army, and to enact to establish the Department of Justice; also, House bill to prevent certain officers of the United States from practicing as attorneys or solicitors in the United States Courts in certain cases; also, House bill in relation to new trials in the Court of Claims.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole, it was reported to the Senate, when the amendment providing for the removal of the Winnebagoes of Wisconsin was non-concurred in. Pending further action on the bill the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the presentation of a number of bills, the House took up a special bill, reported on the 11th of March last from the Committee on Commerce. It creates a Bureau of Emigration, and contains provisions for the registration of vessels carrying passengers to carrying to the United States. The bill was advocated by Messrs. Conger, Finkelnburg and Shellabarger, and by Messrs. Moorhead, Farnsworth, Wood, Potter and W. R. Roberts.

At the conclusion of the debate the bill was, on motion of Mr. WOOD, referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union—yeas 95, nays 61—which is practically the defeat of the bill.

Adjourned.

CRIMES.

The Hibler Murder Trial at Fort Wayne.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., January 9, 1873.

In the Hibler case the morning session was occupied by the argument of the defense, in which it was attempted to argue that Mrs. Hibler came to her death by malfeasance at the hands of the attending physician, Dr. Virgil. Prosecuting Attorney France began his plea this afternoon and will conclude to-morrow forenoon. He spoke briefly upon the with which the deceased died. The jury examined it carefully, and one of them remarked that it could never have been discharged accidentally. This is doubtless the impression of the jury on the plea of accidental shooting. The case will hardly reach the jury before Saturday.

Attempt to Poison a Family.

ALBANY, January 9.—A man named Elias Houghtaling has been arrested in Coeymans on suspicion of poisoning tea and sugar which he presented to a family in the place, named Hanlon. His wife died from the effects, and one child partook of the tea and sugar, and one husband and child are yet sick. It is said Houghtaling had threatened to kill the family.

The Case of Stokes—Probability of a New Trial.

NEW YORK, January 9.—The counsel for Stokes are still engaged in preparing a bill of exceptions. Stokes says the exceptions will number twenty-eight, and the bill will be presented at the General Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer on Wednesday next. He has no doubt a new trial will be granted.

Murder at Solon, Ohio, of an Aged Man, for Money.

CLEVELAND, O., January 9.—George McCaughaby, an old man, living alone in Solon, Ohio, was found dead in his house this morning with two bullet holes through his breast. As one hundred and fifty dollars which he owned is not found in his possession the day previous, was missing, it is supposed the murder was committed for the purpose of robbery. No clue to the assassin.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, January 9.—Cattle opened fairly active, 10c and common scarce; very best on sale to-day 6a7½c; that generally rated first quality 6a6c; medium of good fair quality 4a5c; receipts 1,900 head; sales 1,800 head. Hogs in moderate demand; receipts heavy; sales at 5¾a6c; receipts 10,110 head. Sheep in light supply and demand good; sales at 4¾a5¾c; receipts 370 head.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

History of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

Purchase by It of the Pennsylvania Petroleum and the Shenango and Allegheny Railroads--Jay Gould's Stealings from the Corporation to be Refunded by the Erie Company--Future of the Road.

Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Leased to the Panhandle.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., January 9, 1873.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad, held here to-day the lease of the road to the Panhandle Road was unanimously ratified.

New York, New Haven and Hartford Company.—Misappropriation of $500,000 Charged.

NEW YORK, January 9.—At New Haven, yesterday, at the first annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Companies since the consolidation of these two lines, one of the stockholders charged that something like half a million of the funds of the road were unaccounted for. His resolution for inquiry, however, failed to pass.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

MEADVILLE, PA., January 8, 1873.

To a record date the history of the great thoroughfare known as the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad has, to a very large extent, been made up of giant struggles, primarily against obstacles always met in the construction of new roads where limited capital is commanded, and secondly in the rescuing of it by its legal owners from the gang of thieves who, with little effort, obtained control of its valuable franchises, wasted the revenues which it lavishly brought to them, and in every possible way reaped benefits which should have inured to those who now hold it in keeping. The history of the future bids fair to be filled up with the realization of plans for permanent and valuable improvements to existing ways, and the development of developing up by the construction and acquisition of new lines, of territory not only of great present value, already giving indubitable proofs of immediate returns, but certain in the future to reward a hundred fold the sagacity of those who dictate the enterprises and the skill of those who furnish the means to prosecute them to completion.

A Brief History of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

Before describing the nature and extent of the improvements at present in progress and in contemplation, it may not be out of place to give a brief history of this road, and certainly to those who have not been able or cared not to watch or follow it through the difficulties and discouragements of its construction, the use of its legal complications and the troubles of its financial management, the history will prove uninteresting. As long ago as September, 1850, a meeting was held at Jamestown, New York, to discuss the project of building a road from that place to the Ohio River, which, now known as Salamanca, to Erie in this state. Surveys were made, but nothing further during the small July of the next year, when a company was organized and the name of "The Erie and New York City Railroad" adopted. In March, 1852, the line was located, and a year later thirty miles, viz: from Salamanca to Ashville, were under contract for construction, and some grading was done. Work was then done until March, 1854, when it was discontinued, owing to lack of funds. In 1854 some citizens of Meadville organized a company under the title of "The Meadville Railroad," and subscriptions were obtained in Crawford and Mercer counties. There was also organized in Ohio early in 1851 a company projecting a road from Dayton, in Montgomery county, to Warren, Trumbull county, with power to extend it northeast from Warren to the State line and southwest from Franklin to Hamilton, Butler county, as one branch. Here the construction was greatly retarded by financial and other embarrassments.

During the summer of 1852 some gentlemen in Pennsylvania and Ohio proposed the project of continuing the broad gauge of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad from Rochester, Cleveland and the West, and for coal to Cleveland, Titusville and the upper oil region, via the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. The preliminary survey were made and it was found the best route was from Little Valley Creek to Ashville, thence in a southwesterly direction to Jamestown, Mercer county, Pa., and Akron and Galion to Dayton, Ohio, or in other words over the lines of the three local companies heretofore named, the total distance footing up three hundred and eighty-eight miles. This plan would give a continuous broad-gauge line from New York city to St. Louis, Mo., and it was submitted in 1856 to the companies and properly considered. In 1857 the Erie and Warren Company were the first to act, and adopted the name of "The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company." The Meadville Railroad Company then changed its corporate name to "The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company of Pennsylvania." From this date the history of the great thoroughfare known as the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad has, to a very large extent, been made up of giant struggles, primarily against obstacles always met in the construction of new roads where limited capital is commanded, and secondly in the rescuing of it by its legal owners from the gang of thieves who, with little effort, obtained control of its valuable franchises, wasted the revenues which it lavishly brought to them, and in every possible way reaped benefits which should have inured to those who now hold it in keeping. The history of the future bids fair to be filled up with the realization of plans for permanent and valuable improvements to existing ways, and the development of developing up by the construction and acquisition of new lines, of territory not only of great present value, already giving indubitable proofs of immediate returns, but certain in the future to reward a hundred fold the sagacity of those who dictate the enterprises and the skill of those who furnish the means to prosecute them to completion.

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The Legal and Financial Struggles.

The name of Mr. McHenry, already mentioned in connection with the building of the road, is inseparably linked with its financial affairs, and to his indomitable will and energy as well as fertility of resource, may be credited its rescue from the different cliques which at divers times have had control of it. The troubles commenced the very month the road was opened, August, 1864, some parties in Ohio forming a combination pledged to raise $20,000,000 to throw the road into the courts and compel a sale for that amount or less. In January, 1867, Mr. McHenry, who acted as agent of the road in England, was instructed to suspend all payments, and preparations were made for the road to go into bankruptcy. However, he immediately took steps to defeat the conspiracy and plans for repudiation, and had appointed a committee to investigate the affairs of the road. The appointment of this committee was taken as a signal for war, and a Receiver was found necessary to checkmate the movement of the opposition. Mr. McHenry then endured the mortification of being shut out of the councils of the committee he had had created, while the directors revenged themselves for the appointment of a by removing all the powers under which he had been acting, and repudiating all the company's debts created by him abroad. He waited as patiently as possible until the election of directors in 1868, when he made a clean sweep of the opposition, and placed in the Board friends pledged to support his policy. The victory was a large one, the receiver refusing to support the new Board or to contribute funds to support the organization of the company, and an ordinary man would have given up the struggle. To fail was no part of Mr. McHenry's programme, however; and taking advantage of the slight position gained, he caused the resolution of repudiation to be cancelled, and to prevent the repetition of such an act of repudiation, the debentures of 1868 were issued under the corporate seal. Then a fight with the Receiver and foreclosure suits commenced. Consent was gained from all parties concerned in the suits in time, but the Receiver was appointed to a cessation, but those suits dismissed were delayed a long time, and this difficulty was now met in the shape of a requirement of $500,000, the alternative of which was raising it being a retention of the Receiver. Appeals to other companies brought no favorable responses, and as a dernier resort the road was leased to the Erie Railway, which was then in good standing, for, to the late Mr. McHenry's own language, "Messrs. Fisk, Gould and Lane had only recently become its Executive, and their peculiar talents, which have since made them so famous, were unknown. Before the lease was dry on the lease, Gould, who was President of Erie, had one of his tools bring suit against the Atlantic and Great Western Road, and an injunction was then granted restraining the Erie from paying any of the rent required by the terms of the lease. This was followed up with an application for the appointment of a Receiver, and it was finally agreed between the counsel of the two roads that joint receivers should be appointed, the receivership to be incidental to and one of the means of accomplishing a proposed reorganization of the road. As soon as the order was obtained, however, Gould and O'Doherty, the Receiver, disregarded this stipulation, and in direct violation of it took possession of the road. Gould was practically the only Receiver, by reason of O'Doherty's illness, and for six months he vigorously worked the rich "placer," claiming all the time that the road was not paying expenses, and borrowing money on his credit as Receiver, to fill the gaps made in the treasury by friends, in the benefits of whose thieving schemes he was a sharer.

Eventually Mr. McHenry won. Gould was ousted, and ex-Judge Reuben Hitchcock, of Ohio, appointed Receiver. When the road was sold Mr. McHenry and friends bid it in and are now in peaceful possession of it.

The Pennsylvania Petroleum Railroad.

During these years of struggle to maintain his right, Mr. McHenry was not indifferent to plans promising future benefits to his road, and as soon as Gould was thoroughly disposed of so far as his power to do mischief was concerned, the question of constructing the road now known as "The Pennsylvania Petroleum Railroad," proposed and urged by Mr. A. H. Steele, of Meadville, a tried and staunch personal friend, was taken into consideration. The plan contemplated the extension of the Pithole Valley Railway, from Pithole to Oil City, eighteen miles, there to connect with the main line which should run from Titusville through the heart of the recent oil developments northwest of that place to Titusville, sixteen miles thence to Cambridge (a point midway between Titusville and Meadville), twenty-four miles, where it would intersect the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. The preliminaries and surveys were made and it was found the best route was from Little Valley Creek to Ashville, thence in a southwesterly direction to Jamestown, Mercer county, Pa., and Akron and Galion to Dayton, Ohio, or in other words over the lines of the three local companies heretofore named, the total distance footing up three hundred and eighty-eight miles. This plan would give a continuous broad-gauge line from New York city to St. Louis, Mo., and it was submitted in 1856 to the companies and properly considered. In 1857 the Erie and Warren Company were the first to act, and adopted the name of "The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company." The Meadville Railroad Company then changed its corporate name to "The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company of Pennsylvania." From this date the history of the great thoroughfare known as the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad has, to a very large extent, been made up of giant struggles, primarily against obstacles always met in the construction of new roads where limited capital is commanded, and secondly in the rescuing of it by its legal owners from the gang of thieves who, with little effort, obtained control of its valuable franchises, wasted the revenues which it lavishly brought to them, and in every possible way reaped benefits which should have inured to those who now hold it in keeping. The history of the future bids fair to be filled up with the realization of plans for permanent and valuable improvements to existing ways, and the development of developing up by the construction and acquisition of new lines, of territory not only of great present value, already giving indubitable proofs of immediate returns, but certain in the future to reward a hundred fold the sagacity of those who dictate the enterprises and the skill of those who furnish the means to prosecute them to completion.

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The Shenango and Allegheny Railroad Company.

Another road already being built, and which is destined to be fully equal in importance to the Pennsylvania Petroleum Railroad, has the above title, but perhaps is more generally known as the "Meadville Road," and connects the Atlantic and Great Western road at Cambridge, it runs about southeast to Harrisville, distance thirty-two miles (already completed and finished), will pass through Conneaut Landing or Brady's Bend, distant twenty-five miles, making the total length fifty-seven miles. The road was projected by outside parties, but has passed into the hands of Mr. McHenry and associates, who own during the last few years considerable acres of coal and iron land, situate in Butler and Mercer counties. It will pass through the middle of the lower region development, and it is expected to give connection with Cleveland and the West, and for coal to Cleveland, Titusville and the upper oil region, via the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. As soon as spring opens the grading will be pushed on from Harrisville, and it will take but a few weeks to reach whichever terminus may be the nearest. Probably upon the completion of it a transfer will be made to the Atlantic and Great Western Road.

Recovering Jay Gould's Stealings.

The extent to which the Atlantic and Great Western Road suffered under the Gould receivership and lease to Erie is estimated at upwards of $1,500,000, by far the greater portion of it stolen in illegal drawbacks, the remainder accruing from damages to the track and rolling stock and the non-payment of rents replaced. As an illustration of the shameless way in which the road was robbed it may be stated that the rates of freight from Corry to Cherrington, a distance twenty-two miles, were arranged that the Atlantic and Great Western Road actually paid five dollars per car for the privilege of transporting every car of freight carried. Judge Hitchcock, bound as he is to hand over the road in as good condition as when it passed into his hands, brought suit against the Erie Railway for $1,000,000, the amount named, and the case was taken into the Ohio courts. At the suggestion of Mr. J. D. Hodgskin, Mr. McHenry's right hand man, Manager of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, it was taken out of the courts and referred to President George B. McClellan and President Wayne, of the Erie Railway. They have heard all the testimony, and for two or three days past have been trying to agree on the amount of damages to be awarded. If they can no doubt boards will undoubtedly ratify their action.

The Future of the Atlantic and Great Western Road.

Of the future success and prosperity of this road there can be little doubt. Some of the best railroad talent of the country has been called in to attend to the practical management of its affairs, and incompetent men are daily being turned out. Alliances are making with other roads, and especially with its great natural ally, the Erie Railway, does the best possible understanding prevail. They are practically one road, and the *entente cordiale* can be told by the fact that Mr. Hodgskin holds the position of Treasurer of Erie and that of General Manager of this road. The present miserable feelings prevailed, the gauge question and the new projects completed, there is no reason why this road will not stand among the first roads of the country in every respect.

E. Y. B.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 9.—Clear and cool. River rising. Departed—City of Chester, Cairo; Mary Forsythe, St. Louis. Weather warmer.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, January 9.—River rising slowly, with twelve feet six inches large on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and cool.

New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, La., January 9.—Arrived—City of Quincy, Memphis. Departed—Mary Miller, Cincinnati. Clear and cool.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., January 9.—Clear and pleasant. River falling, with six feet water in the channel.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, MISS., January 9.—Down—Continental, Little Alps and barges. No boats up. Clear and cool. River falling.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., January 9.—River twenty-nine feet three inches and falling. Underwriters notified to forbid all steamers to leave the landing. A couple of short line packets left. Ice is forming on the lower reporty. Clear and windy. Thermometer 14 at dark.

Cairo

CAIRO, ILL., January 9.—Arrived—Joe Kenney, Memphis; Chas. Bodmann, New Orleans. Departed—City of Allen, Memphis; Chas. Brown, Arkansas River; John Kyle, Belmont. The river has risen twenty inches. Heavy ice running all the Mississippi and some in the Ohio. The Arkansas Belle left Paducah for Evansville this morning, but had to return owing to the heavy ice running. Paducah. Clear and cold.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., January 9.—River stationary, with eleven feet in the canal and nine feet in the falls. Clear and cold. Arrived—Ingomar, Memphis. Departed—Nick Longworth and Louisville, Cincinnati. Departed—Nick Longworth, over the falls, for Orleans. The Louisville Courier-Journal says that the Board of Underwriters announce that no risks will be taken on boats or the Mississippi rivers above Memphis until further notice. The log May caught and landed a new, unnigned barge sucked in by the S. Reed. The ice is running so abundant in the river as yesterday, but hardened by the cold, approximations of gorge if the present weather continues pretty much. The pilothouse of the steamer Shandon, lying at the wharf, caught fire this evening from the stove pipe, but the flames were extinguished with one loss. The pilot house is damaged only about $500; will be repaired to-morrow. The fire was discovered by the chambermaid and extinguished by the men on the boat with buckets of water. Had it gained headway it would most probably have destroyed the boat. Jno. Fox, Murray Bowen, Cancila, Grey Eagle and Lytell, all of which lie above the bar, remain fast to the shore and each other, and a sharp wind blowing up stream. Extra precautions are being taken to prevent such a disaster in the event of a fire on any other boat.

Stock Gambling.

Puts, Calls And Double Privileges Explained.

(From the New York Tribune.)

Many readers of the *Tribune* doubtless have been frequently puzzled by the terms "puts," "calls," and "double privileges." Dealings in these articles are, of late years since, regarded by the better class of brokers as a species of gambling which they declined to tolerate, and which the Stock Exchange prohibited on its floor by heavy penalties. Of late years, however, the disfavor with which such transactions were regarded has moderated with the times, and, although the Exchange still prohibits such dealings on the premises, outside speculators now find ample opportunities for these transactions on the street and in the offices of "put and call brokers," who are not members of the Exchange, and who make a specialty of this business. Indeed so large has the business become that there are now in N. Y. receive a lucrative return without the expenditure of other capital than that own fund and intelligence. One of the dealers engaged in the business issues the following explanation of "puts" and "calls" and "straddles," intended for the benefit of those who are ignorant of the significance of the terms:

A "put" is a contract enabling the holder to deliver to the person signing the same a specified stock at a specified price, for the number of days or months agreed upon between the purchaser and signer, and signer's option.

A "call" is a contract enabling the holder to demand of a person signing the same a specified number of shares of specified stock at a specified price, agreed upon between the signer and purchaser, within a given time.

"Double privileges" are contracts allowing the purchaser to operate either way—that is, the privilege of delivering to the signer a specified number of shares of stock, or calling on the signer for a specified number of shares of stock, at a specified price, within the time named in the contract.

THE COAL MINES.

Accidents During the Past Year.

(From the Scranton Times.)

The anthracite coal region happily escaped during the past year, such fearful casualties as those which shocked the world the two preceding years. A large number of men were killed, and many more maimed, in the production of coal, but there were happily no Avondale or West Pittston holocausts. The exact number of deaths and accidents in the anthracite mines during the year will shortly be known when the annual reports are made up from the inspectors, but in this district the number of deaths is much less than in the last year, and we think the same will appear in the other districts. A large majority of the deaths were caused by falls of roof and coal, and a few by explosions of fire-damp. Some of these accidents were doubtless unavoidable, but more were the result of carelessness either on the part of the victims or the fellow workmen. We have often been told by miners and inside bosses that there is scarcely the shadow of excuse for nine-tenths of the accidents caused by falling of roof.

Constant exposure to danger makes the miners fearless, and in many cases reckless of the consequences of indiscretion. Many of them do not seem to give the slightest attention to the dangers overhead, and when least expected the roof falls and crushes them. The same carelessness prevails in regard to the presence of the accidents by fire-damp. The State government has thrown some protection over the men working the mines, but no laws can be effective unless they are enforced, and unless they are passed, themselves obey their provisions. The ventilation law requires an inspection of each and every working place before the men enter upon their work, and to see that the danger is dispelled if any is found. This is a wise provision, but will not prevent accidents and death to miners entering unfrequented places in mines with naked lamps.

When the men who labor about the mines use every precaution to insure their own safety, and promptly expose any incompetency or dereliction of duty on the part of bosses or inspectors, then we may expect that there will be a decrease of at least two-thirds in number of accidents in the mines.

Flora of the Yellowstone.

Mr. Vasey, botanist of the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Colter, botanist of Hayden's Yellowstone Expedition, are engaged in classifying and distributing the botanical collection made in the Yellowstone National Park and its environs last summer.

There are 1,200 species of flora indigenous to the territory embraced within the limits of the park. The woody fibers are chiefly pines and firs. The pines are of three varieties—the red pine, and two short, rough species, which attain a height of from twenty to thirty feet, which is about the length of their Latin names, the only ones of which they are now in possession.

There are the specimens of spruce commonly called "white pine" and "swamp pine," and the Alpine fir, which grows to the height of 200 feet, a most beautiful tree. When at full maturity its lower branches, which sweep the ground, spread out over a circumference of seventy-five feet in diameter, forming the base of a symmetrical cone, which rises not unfrequently to a height of one hundred and twenty feet. Besides these there are the cotton wood and poplars, and several inferior specimens more like large bushes, but which, through courtesy, are brevetted trees.

The flora on the Tetons is at about the usual altitude, 11,000 feet, but on Mount Hayden it is much higher. This peak is 14,000 feet above the level of the sea, and vegetation is luxuriant almost to the summit. Even at the top, where it stops abruptly at the base of a cone of granite that caps the mountain, and is very sharp and smooth, that evergreen snow can not effect a lodgment upon its sides.

Grasses in great variety and abundance, and of the finest quality for grazing, cover the mountain sides and valleys, and, still higher in summer flock by thousands elk, deer, and other herbivorous animals, to browse upon the broad, luxurious pastures.

The floral display is remarkably abundant, varied, and brilliant, far surpassing in beauty the famed prairies of the Western States. Immense orchidaceæ, pentstemons, monkshoods, larkspurs, and a thousand other flowers, some familiar, others rare, cover the earth with brightness, and fill the air with fragrance.

Position of a Residence.

Houses on streets running nearly north and south are far preferable to those located on those going east and west in a sanitary estimate. In the first, here at the north of the equator, the sun shines brilliantly in the forenoon on the front, and with nearly equal force in the afternoon on the rear. Thus dampness is expelled and the whole edifice is dry and the air far purer on the street. Thus circumstanced, the east and west street, those fronting north are decidedly the best for a residence, because the sun's action on the yard, the kitchen, and other regions of neglected accumulations, purifies and modifies the humid atmosphere that is sure to predominate in yards and the back side of house, whose rear is north of its street. Thus circumstanced, the back rooms are never so pleasant, cheerful or economically warmed in winter or ventilated in summer, as when on the south side. Opening on the street, the frame of each gets both light and air by reason of the free sunny swing of the front door. Here is a law of health in a nutshell.

A ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

A Rejected Suitor Made Happy After Many Years' Waiting.

[Washington Correspondence of Boston Post.]

I heard recently of a marriage, one of the parties being a wealthy bachelor of Georgetown D. C., which was the fruition, after many years, of the youthful dream of the gentleman in the case. Fifteen years ago Miss ——, the daughter of a highly-respected officer of the government, was a beautiful, fresh young girl, admired, and sought-after by the best society at the Capital of the nation. She had many suitors and one, a Mr. ——, of Georgetown, was so sincere and unselfish in his devotion to her that she could not but accord him the highest measure of her regard, although she gave her heart and hand to another. So deeply rooted was her esteem for the rejected lover that when her first child, a son, was born she gave him the name she had refused to accept for herself. Her husband was an officer of the army and his wife and child led with him the wanderings of a thin army families must needs experience, and so the rejected lover rarely if ever heard of the woman he had so truly loved, yet he remained faithful to her memory. The army officer was killed fighting on the Southern side in one of the battles in the second year of the rebellion, and his widow, crushed by grief, retired to a certain city in a Western State and lived in quiet and retirement with her child. Last summer the boy, 12 years old, sickened and died. The wealthy bachelor of Georgetown saw the death of his namesake in a newspaper and it took but a few days to make him aware of the woman he had wooed and lost. Arguing with himself doubtless that the childless widow might stand in need of consolation, and very likely of many of the substantial comforts of life since her deceased husband was not at any time a wealthy man, and most probably died in straitened circumstances in defence of the lost cause, Mr. —— determined to write and renew the offer he had so unsuccessfully made fifteen years ago. He wrote and offered himself and all his possessions on the condition that he was to receive for an answer a decided yes or no. If the first answer was given he wished to be married in six weeks from the time of his acceptance; if the second, the lady should never hear from him again. In due time an answer was received, the decision, and being a little indisposed, from his habits of life, to submit to rigid discipline, hurried off to make arrangements for his coming to company duty. He was passionately fond of sharpshooting, and lost no chance to go off by himself and practice and grow perfect in effective shots at the "graybacks." While on picket duty one day, one of Mosby's men drew a bead on him, and neatly amputated two of his fingers, and he is very quietly off with his family, and delights to relate the stories of the battle-field, in camp and on the march.

The New York *World* has a novel plan for diminishing railroad accidents. It proposes to require of each road a bond to pay for all lives lost by accidents upon its line. It estimates every life destroyed in this way to be worth to the State $4,000, and this sum it proposes shall be recovered as a penalty. The sums so recovered should be invested for the benefit of the families of the survivors. It believes that the "practical operation of such a system, by making it cheaper to protect life than to destroy it, would be to prevent the occurrence of any such casualties in the future."

THERE came near being a romance at New Haven the other day. There is a student in Yale College, who was in his youth a resident of New York, and had become separated from all his kin. Being picked up by the Howard Home for Wanderers, he was placed in a home out West, from which he was sent to college. He also became a feeding a gentleman from Baltimore, who had lost a son years ago, and was in search of a lad about the same age. The story, thought that he might perhaps be his boy. There were many striking coincidences, but the gentleman left the city without the conclusion that he had not found his lost son.

CITY MATTERS.

Accident to a Miner.

At an early hour yesterday morning a coal miner, named James Stratton, was badly injured in one of the mines of the Castle Shannon Coal Company, Mount Washington. He was at work in one of the rooms, when a large piece of coal fell upon him, fracturing one of his legs. Dr. McCormick attended to the sufferer, after which he removed to the Homeopathic Hospital on Second avenue.

Not Identified—The Douglass Raids.

Yesterday afternoon there was a hearing before the Mayor in the case of the Common wealth against Mrs. Mary Douglass, charged with receiving stolen goods. It will be remembered that about two weeks ago, from information furnished by Detectives Fielder and other officers made a raid on Mrs. Douglass's house, corner of Fifth and Wylie streets, and brought to the Mayor's office a large lot of goods, consisting of rugs, trunks, packages, &c., &c., supposed to have been stolen. At the hearing yesterday none of the articles recovered were identified as belonging to those from whom they were then stolen, and as defendant admitted that she had bought the watch, but agreed to give it to the Doctor if it was his, he was discharged from custody. The watch is dashed, which was partially identified as the property of Mr. Wm. Wilson, of Penn avenue, by the police. All the rest of the goods were returned to Mrs. Douglass, and the case against Joseph Frung were held to bail for a further hearing.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

To-night Mr. C. B. Bishop will appear in the role of a bencficiary in addition to that of Christopher Crookpath in the new comedy of "Upper Ten and Lower Twenty," said to be a very enjoyable production. Mrs. Judah, Miss Sedley and Messrs. Bishop and Mr. Bishop should be greeted by a large audience.

Aimo's American Theater.

The great double company is at present performing at this house, is drawing large audiences every evening. To-night the Minstrels and the stock company appear in an attractive entertainment.

Varieties Theater.

Success continues to crown the efforts of the managers of this house to please their patrons. Every act in the bill will be on hand this evening when a laughable programme will be given.

Rubinstein.

The first Rubinstein concert will be given in Library Hall on Thursday evening of next week, to be followed by a matinee on Saturday afternoon, and a third concert on Saturday evening. The three entertainments promise to be largely attended, and those desiring to secure good seats should attend to the sale at Robert S. Ross's music store, which commences on next Monday morning.

THE FEDERAL COURTS.

A Bill for the Organization of a New District in Pennsylvania.

A few days ago, Mr. Shoemaker, of Luzerne county, introduced a